

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 19 1865.

NO. 457.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by  
**A. G. HODGES & CO.**  
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.  
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is 70,000 00

### ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of  
trust, first lien of record, on real  
estate in the city and county of St.  
Louis, per schedule 189,045 15  
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, re-  
secured by deed of trust on real es-  
tate 11,100 00  
Loans on policies in force, bearing  
six per cent. interest, 174,820 23  
Loans on undoubted personal secu-  
rity, due within sixty days, 9,425 69  
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty  
days notice, approved personal secu-  
rity 18,900 00  
Premiums due on Policies in hands  
of Agents and others awaiting re-  
turns 17,855 49  
Amounts due from Agents not in-  
cluded in above, 1,004 45  
Cash on deposit in Banks and in  
Office 5,995 40  
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home  
offices and agencies) 1,814 00  
Missouri defense warrants 411 00  
Revenue stamps 15 90  
Total amount of all assets of the  
Company, except future premiums  
receivable \$430,990 36

### LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,  
or added to policies 4,425 80  
Present value of dividends to be re-  
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or  
added to policies 59,012 85  
Unmatured interest on bonds and  
notes due the Company to reduce  
them to present value 49,412 85  
Claims on two policies resisted by the  
Company, because of violation and  
forfeiture \$7,000.  
No other claims or liabilities, except  
the liability on policies in force,  
insuring in the aggregate \$3,327,  
900 00

### STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.  
Samuel Willis, Auditor and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,  
of which the principal portion of that invested  
in real estate security, is upon unencumbered  
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said principal loans, and  
that the above described investments, nor any  
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-  
dividual exercising authority in the management  
of the said Company, nor for any other person or  
persons whatever; and that they are the above  
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.  
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersig-  
ned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, on the  
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,  
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.  
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the  
statements and exhibits required by the provi-  
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as  
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,  
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-  
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from the date hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.  
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.  
W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly  
by  
**A. G. HODGES, Agent.**  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—aw-529.

### AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

#### BANK NOTE

#### ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

Also, engraved in a style corresponding in excel-  
lence with that of Bank Notes—

#### RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS

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Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Prom-  
issory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Vis-  
iting and Professional Cards, No-  
tarial, County and Hand  
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Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made  
to order, superior quality.

The above office is under the supervision of  
**GEORGE T. JONES,**  
S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.  
March 31, 1865—Sm.

## MISCELLANY.

From Chamber's Journal.

### THE WIFE'S SECRET.

Or How one Man was Cured of Jealousy.

Jealousy! Why, I had been married six-  
teen years without entertaining that passion,  
so that it was not very likely, however well  
acted, that that passion should entertain  
me. Misunderstanding! The thing was  
impossible, for whenever there promised to  
be "a row in the pantry"—and every mar-  
ried man will understand me when I make  
use of that metaphorical expression—I  
brought it to a head, and had it out, and  
we started again (speaking for self and Mrs.  
R.) on the smooth current of our lives,  
with the little fracas buried forever in its  
depths. As for the mother of all ills falling  
in love with another man—it is all very  
well in a stage-play, and particularly (with  
all deference to Miss Anna Dickinson)

where the husband is a black man, and, as  
I have said, baffling enough among persons  
of quality; but upon the Notting Hill side  
of Bayswater any such mischance would, I  
felt, be out of place, and ridiculous—a so-  
cial presumption, as well as a grave domes-  
tic crime. Imagine, therefore, my astonish-  
ment when my opposite neighbor, Peabody,  
who also calls himself my friend, did me  
the honor to call upon me a few weeks ago,  
to speak, in confidence, of the alarming con-  
duct of my wife. Having demanded and  
obtained a private interview, this scandalous  
old person, who was once an indigo mer-  
chant, and yet retains the trace of his call-  
ing upon his nose, set before me in detail a  
number of curious circumstances connected  
with the "goings on," as he was pleased to  
call them, of my wife, which he was not,  
indeed, prepared to say "might not possibly  
be only coincidences, after all," but which  
he felt it his duty as a fellow-creature, and  
one who had been a husband in his time—  
here his lips made a dumb motion of grati-  
tude—to let me know. Even as a neighbor,  
and an inhabitant of a common Crescent,  
hitherto remarkable for its respectability,  
and which, as I doubtless remembered, had  
declined to permit Mrs. Jones to put up  
"Apartments" in her window, lest we should  
be confounded with the lodging-house local-  
ities, nay, which, by the mere force of its  
public opinion, had prevented No. 484 from  
being let to a playactor—even in this char-  
acter, said Peabody, he would have felt it  
his duty to make me aware of what was be-  
ing said, though doubtless falsely, respecting  
the behavior of Mrs. R. Here I should  
have locked the door, and informed Peabody  
that his last hour was certainly arrived, and  
that he had better make his peace with  
Providence before I cut his throat; but from  
ignorance of the proper conduct to be adopt-  
ed in such exceptional circumstances, and  
perhaps from the knowledge that there was  
nothing but a paper knife in the room with  
which to effect this righteous punishment, I  
only burst out laughing, and called him a  
meddling and impertinent old fool.

"Very true," returned he for he always  
makes use of that form of words—"very  
true; but still the facts are worth investigat-  
ing, even from their singularity. Do you  
know, for instance, that at eleven o'clock,  
three days a week, your wife goes out in a  
cab by herself?"

"No," said I, "I do not, though, if she  
does, it is surely better than if she had any  
ineligible companion. As a matter of fact,  
however, she does not do so, for I have offered  
to go shopping with her twice this week,  
and she has declined to accompany me upon  
the ground of having a sore throat."

"Upon what day did she give this ex-  
cuse?" inquired Peabody, taking out his  
pocket-book.

"Last Monday and last Thursday," return-  
ed I.

"Well, here's a memorandum: Monday,  
4th. Saw Mrs. R. start, as usual, at 11;  
Thursday, 7th. Ditto, ditto. She could not  
be going to a morning concert, because she  
had no white gloves on."

"I will grant that much," quoth I, sar-  
donically, and yet not by any means unmov-  
ed by this unexpected intelligence. "My  
wife does not go to morning concerts."

"Very true," observed Peabody. "Then  
the question arises, where does she go to  
now, as an inhabitant of the crescent?"

"Peabody," interrupted I severely, "I ac-  
knowledge the right of no man—not of the  
man in the moon himself—to meddle in  
my affairs upon that ground. I am obliged  
to you for the interest you have taken in  
this matter, but the simple fact is, that it  
has been entirely misplaced. I have been  
perfectly well aware of my wife's move-  
ments, and they have had my fullest per-  
mission and approbation. I only wanted  
to see to what lengths your impertinence  
and love of interference would carry you.  
That is your hat, I believe; your umbrella  
is the alpaca one; I wish you a very good  
morning."

I ushered my visitor out, and then sat  
down in my private parlor with my elbows  
upon the table, and both my hands thrust  
into my hair. I had temporarily extinguished  
Peabody, but I was on fire with jealous  
apprehensions myself. What could it all  
mean? For sixteen years my wife had never  
taken any excursion unless in my company,  
upon which, she had always given me to un-  
derstand, she doted; and yet, after refusing  
to go out with me upon Monday and Thurs-  
day last, on the plea of sore throat, she  
had started the instant that my back was  
turned, in a Hansom—or even supposing it  
was a four-wheeler—in a cab, without white  
gloves on, and—Confound it, here was a  
row in the pantry, and one which my peace  
of mind demanded to have cleared up at  
once. "Anna Maria," cried I huskily, from  
the bottom of the stairs—"Anna Maria, I  
wish to speak with you immediately."

"Lor' bless me," answered my wife from  
the top story, "it isn't one of the children,  
is it, John? Pray tell me the worst at once."

"No, madam, it is I," replied I stiffly.

"Then it's the kitchen chimney," exclaim-  
ed she, in a dogmatic tone. "And didn't I  
tell Mary to have it swept a week ago; and  
now the fire engines will spoil everything,  
even if we are not burnt out of house and  
home."

Was it possible that this woman could  
have deceived me, as Peabody had said, and

yet talk so simply of her children, and of  
house and home? By the time Anna Maria  
had got down to the drawing-room fight, I  
began to be rather ashamed of myself.  
When the mother of eight reached my sit-  
ting-room door, with her honest face aglow  
with animation, and her voice so earnest  
about the soot, I did not dare to mention  
what I had in my mind.

"I called you down, dear, to say that I  
was going to give myself a holiday to-day,  
and to ask you to come with me to Hamp-  
stead Heath, and dine at Jack Straw's cas-  
tle this afternoon, it being such a beautiful  
day."

A ray of joy passed for an instant over  
her features, and then, as if recollecting  
herself, she began to stammer that she was  
very, very sorry, but really she had so much  
to do about the house just then; if I would  
only wait till Friday week, which was my  
birthday, then we would go somewhere, and  
should enjoy it above all measure. This  
afternoon, however, the thing was impossi-  
ble.

"Well," said I gravely, "we have not  
many holidays together and I am sorry.  
You had a sore throat on Monday and  
Thursday, when I offered you a similar op-  
portunity."

"O yes," answered she, shaking her little  
head which is very prettily—could it be too  
prettily?—set upon her shoulders; "it is  
impossible that I could go out with that  
throat."

"Here," thought I, for she could not have  
gone out without her throat, "is some dread-  
ful falsehood; but Peabody may have told  
it, and not she. Perhaps she never went  
out at all. Should I not rather believe the  
wife of my bosom than that scandalous old  
retired indigo merchant? Was it not base  
even to suspect Anna Maria of decep-  
tion? Doubtless it was; but yet I thought  
I would just satisfy myself with my own  
eyes."

"Very well," observed I quietly, "since you  
cannot come with me to-day, I shall go to  
the city as usual. I don't care for a holiday  
by myself."

"Poor, dear fellow," said Anna Maria  
coaxingly, as she helped me on with my great  
coat, "I am quite grieved to disappoint you.  
Good by, John. Mind you have a good lunch  
on; it's very bad for you eating those buns  
and rubbish."

"Ah, what a tangled web we weave," says  
somebody, "when first we practice to de-  
ceive," though after but a little trying,  
there's nothing easier than lying. I protest  
I felt like a pick-pocket, as I dodged and  
looked about my own door, to see whether Mrs.  
R. would cross the threshold. I suppose I  
have none of the attributes necessary to the  
profession of a detective, for whenever a  
passer-by cast his eyes on me, I felt myself  
blushing all over, and hanging my head on  
one side, as a dog hangs his tail. I dared  
not, or, course, stop in the crescent; but I  
ordered at the corner of a street which com-  
manded it, now trying to dig up the tops of  
the coal-cellars by inserting the nozzle of  
my umbrella in their circular holes, and  
now eliciting mournful music by dragging it  
against the area railings. Exhausted with  
these exercises, I had been leaning against  
a lamp-post for about ten minutes, when  
the door of a house opposite opened  
suddenly, and a widow lady of vast  
proportions came swiftly out upon me  
with her capstrings streaming in the wind.

"Now just you go away, my gentleman,"  
said she in a menacing voice, "before the  
police makes you. I know you're a  
looking for, and I can tell you she ain't a-  
coming, for I've got her locked up in the  
coal cellar. I know you, although you have  
not got your red coat on to-day, and mind—if  
you get another slice of meat in my house,  
I'll prosecute you as sure as my name is Mi-  
vine."

"Gracious heavens, madame!" cried I,  
"do you take me for a common soldier?"

"No sir," answered she maliciously,  
"but for a tuppenny-halfpenny life guardsman,  
who never saw a shot fired in his life; and  
if ever you come after my Jemima again!"

I turned, and fled—into the very arms of  
the abominable Peabody. "Make haste!"  
exclaimed he; "there is not a minute to be  
lost. No, the cab is coming this way; you  
may see for yourself whether I am not right  
this time."

And sure enough, who should drive by,  
at a rapid rate, but Anna Maria, in a four-  
wheeled cab, and without her bonnet, and  
with a flower in her hair! This blow, com-  
ing so closely upon the attack of the widow  
lady, was almost more than I could bear.  
"Where can she be going to?" gasped I half  
unconsciously. "It's the most extraordi-  
nary thing I ever heard of."

"I have heard of similar things," returned  
Peabody quietly, "although I never ex-  
perienced anything of the sort myself. Of  
course, I don't know where she is going to;  
but the direction she has taken is towards  
St. John's Wood."

"Emily Jane," said I solemnly, "always  
tell the truth. I know all. Where is your  
mistress gone to all by herself to-day,  
with her hair so neatly arranged, and a  
flower stuck in the left hand side  
of her head? And that after telling me  
she was too busy to move out. Con-  
cealment is worse than useless. Where is  
she?"

"Wild horses shouldn't do it," returned  
the domestic resolutely. "I told her I would  
keep it dark, and I won't betray my confi-  
dence as has been repented in me. You must  
find it out all of your own head, sir; O dear,  
O dear!"

Here, to my confusion, Emily Jane cast  
her apron, by a sudden and dexterous  
movement over her features, and, in that  
blinded condition, rushed down the kitchen  
stairs, like a bull stung by bees.

At that moment the front door bell rung  
with a violence such as none of our visitors,  
except the Captain, ever dare to use. My  
wretched heart seemed to experience a little  
throb of joy. He at least then—and I con-  
fess my suspicions had been turned in his  
direction, for was it not his profession to  
guard us from foreign foes and to destroy  
our domestic peace—he at least, I say, un-  
less there was more than one—I dared  
not trust myself to finish the reflection,  
but opened the front door with my own  
hands.

It was somebody in uniform, but not the  
Captain. "Telegraph for Mrs. R.," squeak-  
ed the boy in his shrill, thin voice; "please  
to sign on the right 'and side.' Then dan-  
cing a double shuffle, on the door step, in  
order to keep himself warm, he broke forth  
into ballad, "There's somebody in the house  
with Dinah, there's somebody in the house  
with Dinah, there's somebody in the house  
with Dinah."

I didn't like his impudence, and I didn't  
like his song, but there was nothing for it  
but to submit. What could Anna Maria be  
doing with telegraphs? From Rupert Mer-  
rington, 6 Cupidon Villas, St. John's Wood.  
Pray be punctual this time. I am engaged  
after twelve. I trust you will be looking  
after your best, not pale, as on Monday and Thurs-  
day."

"There's somebody in the house with Di-  
nah, there's somebody in the house with Di-  
nah," I rushed out with the receipt in my  
hand, and the boy snatched it, and took to  
flight, for he saw that I was dangerous.  
What could this dreadful message mean? or  
rather what meaning could it have but one?  
Rupert Merrington! not at all a steady  
sounding name, to begin with; the sender,  
too, was evidently no business man, or he  
would not have exceeded his twenty words  
so foolishly. It had a military smack all over  
it, and I didn't like that notion—a military  
smack! Merrington was of course an as-  
sumed name. The handwriting was good,  
and so far unlike the captain's; but then  
people don't write their own telegraph mes-  
sages. I felt that some immediate action was  
necessary, or that I should be suffocated. In  
a couple of minutes I was in a hansom  
bound for Cupidon Villas, in a state of mind  
easier imagined than described; and yet I  
had often read descriptions of it in novels,  
which professed to describe aristocratic life,  
and often had seen upon the stage (although  
principally in farces) the husband racked by  
jealous pangs.

What had there been to laugh at in that  
I wondered now? Why should the tenderest  
emotions of the human heart be made the  
subject of buffoon? But what a wicked  
looking set of houses were those which I  
was now passing? If bricks and mortar—  
and especially stucco—can look vicious, cer-  
tainly St. John's Wood possesses a patent  
for it.

"What number sir," shouted my driver,  
through the little hole in the roof. "This is  
Cupidon Villas."

"I am sorry to hear it," groaned I, passing  
my pocket-handkerchief over my brow.  
Don't mind me my good man, (for his coun-  
tenance evinced much dismay at my voice  
and manner); I know it is not your fault  
that I am miserable. Please to pull up at  
No. 6."

Of all the wicked looking houses in Cu-  
pidon Terrace, No. 6 was, it seemed to me,  
the wickedest. The round eye which formed  
its staircase window winked viciously in the  
sunlight, and in the garden was a little grating,  
as though for the purpose of reconnois-  
sance before admittance, which was not a  
little grating to me. The drawing-room  
shutters were closed. This latter circum-  
stance gave me some satisfaction, since it  
might signify that Mr. Merrington was dead,  
but a glance at the gay attire of the servant  
girl who answered my summons cut away  
this ground of consolation. "Is Mrs. R.  
within?" inquired I with a tone of indiffer-  
ence.

"Well—yes, sir—but you can't see her  
just at present. Mr. Merrington has a great  
objection."

"Confound Mr. Merrington!" cried I,  
pushing my way in. "I want to see my  
wife."

"Oh, your wife is it, sir?" replied the maid  
with a giggle. "Then, of course, you can  
go up, if you please, although it's as much  
as my place is worth. You will find them  
in the drawing-room."

"They always sit in? Then this sort of  
thing must have been going on for years!"  
I cleared the two little flights of stairs in  
a couple of bounds, and hurried upon the  
drawing-room door like a catapult.

I found myself in a large apartment, dark-  
ened, indeed, upon one side, but well lit by  
a huge window (invisible from the front of  
the house) at its northern end. In the cen-  
ter of the room was a raised structure, hung  
with purple, and rather resembling a scaf-  
fold decorated for the execution of royalty,  
and upon the scaffold sat my wife in an un-  
comfortable attitude, and with an expression  
of countenance that she only wears upon  
those ceremonious occasions which demand  
what are called "company manners." Be-  
tween her and the window stood a gentle-  
man with moustaches, and in a velvet coat  
—at an easel, and evidently painting her  
portrait. He elevated his eyebrows at my  
peculiar mode of entering the room, and  
looked towards my wife, as if for an explana-  
tion of the phenomenon.

"It is only my husband, Mr. Merrington,"  
returned she. "O John, I am so sorry that  
you found me out, for I had meant my pic-  
ture to be a pleasant surprise to you upon  
your birthday next week. This was to be  
my last sitting but one; and nobody knows  
the trouble I have taken to keep you igno-  
rant of my coming here. That stupid Em-  
ily Jane must have let it out."

"No, my dear," said I; "I discovered the  
fact for myself, through the telegraph; and  
really I—couldn't help coming down to  
see how the picture was getting on. It was  
so very kind of you. And, dear me, Mr. Mer-  
rington, what a charming likeness!"

"Well, it's not in a very good light, you  
see," rejoined he, deprecatingly. "Not hav-  
ing a room with a skylight, I am obliged to  
block up those windows, and manage how  
I can. It makes the house dark, and, I am  
afraid, caused you to stumble at the drawing  
room door."

"Yes," said I, "that was just it; I very  
nearly came in head first. I—I only thought  
I'd look in on my way to the city. I must  
interrupt you another moment; and, indeed,  
I have myself no time to lose."

I gave the maid five shillings, and—think-  
ing it would be more likely to insure her si-  
lence—a chuck under the chin. Then I  
wrote to Peabody from Bunhill Row (where  
my place of business is situated), to tell him  
that I would not make a fool of him any  
longer; but the fact was, that, during the  
last few weeks, I had been making my wife  
sit for her picture, which he was to come  
and pass his judgment on as soon as it was  
finished; there was a question as to whether  
the flower in her hair was an improvement  
or not.

But I knew that Emily Jane would tell  
Anna Maria all about it. However, nothing  
was said until my birthday arrived, and with  
it the portrait, for which the dear creature  
had saved up her pin-money, and put herself  
to the greatest inconvenience. I declare my  
heart smote me for my base suspicions when  
I looked upon that honest face, which had  
never worn paint before. Upon that day,  
she said:

"By the by, John, when the telegraph ar-  
rived for me from Mr. Merrington, it didn't  
make you jealous at all, did it?"

"Oh, dear no, my darling! Jealous of you?  
Impossible! Not of course, that you are not  
beautiful enough to make all the world fall  
in love with you; but I never dreamed of  
such a thing."

"That's all right, John," said she, kissing  
me; but there was a wicked twinkle in her  
kind eyes as she added drily: "I am glad to  
hear you say that, for, do you know, my  
dear, I almost thought you were just a lit-  
tle jealous."

**Take Notice!!**  
I HAVE just received a new importation of  
paper hangings and window shades, com-  
prising many beautiful patterns, at Barstow's old  
stand on Market street, opposite State Capitol.  
R. B. JILLSON.  
Frankfort, April 7, 1865—1m.



**ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!**  
Persons wanting ice, can get it any time  
by calling at my house. I will commence delivering  
on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by  
calling at my residence.  
SANFORD GOINS.  
April 21, 1865—4f.

**J. M. GRAY,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
Residence on Washington Street, next House to  
Episcopal Church,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,  
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth  
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.  
He would ask the particular attention of those  
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles  
which are now being made, and which are giving  
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a  
large assortment from which to select, thereby  
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,  
shade and size Teeth which they may require.  
All operations performed in the best style, and  
prices as moderate as the style of work will ad-  
mit of.

**Gold! Gold!**  
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for  
which the highest price is paid in Cash.  
Frankfort, April 11, 1865—4f.

**NEW ALBANY.**  
**WOOLLEN MILLS,**  
State St., near the River,  
New Albany, Ind.

WE are ready to do custom work promptly.  
We manufacture  
BLANKETS, COVERLETS, JEANS, LIN-  
SEYS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,  
SATINETS, &c.,  
all secured and of very superior quality; also  
Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on  
hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers  
not visiting our city can ship their wool to us by  
railroad or river express to manufacture or ex-  
change and have their goods promptly returned  
by same. Cost of manufacturing collected on  
delivery of goods taken out of wool. We guaran-  
tee our goods to give satisfaction. We send our  
price-list of manufacturing on application by mail.  
J. F. GEBHART & CO.,  
Successors to Gebhart, Richardson & Co.,  
REFERENCES—J. W. Wilkes, Louisville,  
J. J. Van Bortles & Co., Louis-  
ville, a211m

**WANTED**  
Three or four Dining Room Boys immediately.  
Apply to  
Proprietor Capitol Hotel.

## UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Major Gen. JNO. M. PALMER, Commanding,  
Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,  
Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,  
Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-  
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our re-  
aders, the following Directory of all the depart-  
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:  
Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

J. M. Wilkes, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. A. Winlock, Clerk, Frankfort.

D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Hewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort.

Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winco Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MAY.....19, 1865

## NURSERY RHYMES ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

### THE WARRIORS.

Beau and Lee  
Went out you see,  
To do a little slaughter;  
Beau fell down,  
And broke his crown,  
And Lee came tumbling after!

### THE CONSULTATION.

Goosey, goosey, gander,  
Where shall I wander,  
Said the Rebel President  
To his great commander.  
Goosey, goosey, gander,  
It's time to meander;  
Out of here you'd better steer,  
Said the great commander!

### FLIGHT OF JEFF DAVIS.

There was a man in Richmond town,  
The Yankees came to nab him;  
He elbowed up on the chimney top,  
And saw they meant to grab him.  
So he got down on 'tother side,  
And then they couldn't find him;  
He rode as far as he could ride,  
And never looked behind him!

### THE ARCH TRAITOR.

Jeff was a cunning dog,  
Jeff was a thief;  
Of all the rogues in rebellion,  
Jeff was the chief.  
But Walter went to Richmond,  
And then Jeff fled,  
If the Yankees catch him,  
They'll cut off his head!

### SONG OF THE CITIZENS.

We are all in the dumps,  
For Yankees are trumps,  
And Chivalry's gone to the wall;  
Jeff Davis is bit,  
And Lee's in a fit,  
And that's the end of us all!

### FALL OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Trumpety-Dumpty sat on a wall,  
Trumpety-Dumpty had a great fall;  
And Jeff's horses and all Jeff's men  
Can't put the trumpety together again!

### SUMMARY.

Confederacy-Grundy,  
Was born on Monday,  
Christened on Tuesday,  
Sickened on Wednesday,  
Very ill on Thursday,  
Worse on Friday,  
Died on Saturday,  
Buried on Sunday,  
And that is the end  
Of Confederacy-Grundy!

## The London Press on the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

From the London Times, April 27.

The American news which we publish this morning will be received throughout Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke even in the United States themselves. We trust it will appear that the crimes of Wilkes Booth and his accomplice were conceived and executed in concert with no one but themselves. The South, broken and defeated, could receive no possible benefit from the removal of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward; the too probable effect of the crime is an accession of madness and anger, rendering all schemes of reconstruction impossible. On the other hand, the waving of a knife before the afflicted audience at the theatre, and the "sic semper tyrannis," pronounced by the assassin, indicate the vanity of men willing to immortalize themselves like Cratichneus, though the world should perish. Unjust as we believe it to be, the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by the wanton murders of Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary. The admiration won by the long and gallant defence of Richmond will be lessened; the memory of Lee's lofty bearing and Jackson's deep religious feeling will be obscured by the atrocities committed in the name and on behalf of the South. Arson in New-York, theft under the pretence of war in Vermont, and assassination in the capital, dim the lustre of a four years' resistance to superior forces and of many a well-fought field in Virginia.

From the London Star.

For Abraham Lincoln one cry of universal regret will be raised all over the civilized earth. We do not believe that even the fiercest partisans of the Confederacy in this country will entertain any sentiment at such a time but one of grief and horror. To us Abraham Lincoln has always seemed the finest character produced by the American war on either side of the struggle. He was great, not merely by the force of genius—and only the word genius will describe the power of intellect by which he guided himself and his country through such a crisis—but by the simple, natural strength and grandeur of his character. Talleyrand once said of a great American statesman that without experience he "divined" his way through any crisis. Mr. Lincoln thus divined his way through the perilous, exhausting and unprecedented difficulties which might well have broken strength and blinded the presence of the best-trained professional statesmen. He seemed to arrive by instinct—by the instinct of a noble, unselfish, and manly nature—at the very ends which the highest of political genius, the longest of political experience, could have done no more than reach. He bore himself fearlessly in danger, calmly in difficulty, modestly in success. The world was at last beginning to know how good, and, in the best sense, how great a man he was. It had long, indeed, learned that he was devoid of vanity as of fear; but it had only just come to know what magnanimity and mercy the hour of triumph would prove that he possessed. Reluctant enemies were just beginning to break into eulogy over his wise and noble clemency when the dastard hand of a vile murderer destroyed his noble and valuable life. We in England have something to feel ashamed of when we meditate upon the greatness of the man so ruthlessly slain. Too many Englishmen lent themselves to the vulgar and ignoble cry which was raised against him. English writers degraded themselves to the level of the coarsest caricaturists when they had to tell of Abraham Lincoln. They stooped to criticise a foreign patriot as a menial might comment on the bearing of a hero. They sneered at his manner, as if Cromwell was a Chesterfield; they accused him of ugliness, as if Mirabeau was a beauty; they made coarse pleasantry of his figure, as if Peel was a posture-master; they were facetious about his dress, as if Cavour was a D'Orsay; they were indignant about his jokes, as if Palmerston never jested. We do not remember any instance since the Corsican "Ogre," in which a foreign statesman was ever so dealt with in English writings as Mr. Lincoln. And when we make the comparison we can-

not but remember that while Napoleon was our unscrupulous enemy Lincoln was our steady friend. Assailed by the coarsest attacks on this side of the ocean, tried by the fiercest temptations that Abraham Lincoln steadily and steadfastly maintained a policy of peace with England, and never did a deed, never wrote or spoke a word which was unjust or unfriendly to the British nation. Had such a man died by the hand of disease in the hour of his triumph, the world must have mourned for his loss. That he has fallen by the coward hand of a vile assassin exasperates and embitters the grief beyond any power of language to express.

From the London Daily News, April 27.

In the hour of his great work done, President Lincoln has fallen. Not, indeed, in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart, nor in the intoxication of applause, for the fruits of victory were not yet gathered in his hand, was the Chief of the American people, the foremost man in the great Christian revolution of our age, struck down. But his task was, nevertheless, accomplished, and the battle of his life was won. So he passes away from the heat and the toil that still belong to one who has nobly done his part, and carrying in his last thoughts the sense of deep, steadfast thankfulness that he now could see the assured coming of that end for which he had so long striven in faith and hope. \* \* \* In all time to come, not among Americans only, but among all who think of manhood as more than rank, and set worth above display, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence. Rising from among the poorest of the people, winning his slow way upward by sheer hard work, preserving in every successive stage a character unspotted and a name untainted, securing a wider respect as he became better known, never pretending to more than he was nor being less than he professed himself he was at length, for very singleness of heart and uprightness of conduct, because all felt that they could trust him utterly and land desire to be guided by his firmness, courage and sense, placed in the chair of President at the turning-point of his nation's history. A life so true, rewarded by a dignity so majestic, was defense enough against the petty shafts of malice which party spirit, violent enough to light a civil war, aimed against him. The lowly callings he had first pursued became his titles to greater respect among those whose respect was worth having; the little external rusticities only showed more brightly, as the rough matrix the golden ore, the true dignity of his nature. Never was any one, set in such high place, and surrounded with so many motives of furious detraction, so little impeached of aught blameworthy. The bitterest enemy could find no more to lay to his charge than that his language was sometimes too homely for a supersensitive taste, or that he conveyed in a jesting phrase what they deemed more suited for a staterial style. But against these specks, what thorough nobility have we not to set? A purity of thought, word and deed never challenged, a disinterestedness never suspected, an honesty of purpose never impugned, a gentleness and tenderness that never made a private enemy or alienated a friend—these are indeed qualities which may well make a nation mourn. But he had intellect as well as goodness. Cautious, conservative, fearing to pass the limits of established systems, seeking the needful amendments rather from growth than alteration, he proved himself in the crisis the very man best suited for his post.

Reconstruction in Virginia—Executive Order.

### EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON CITY, May 9.

ORDERED—First, That all acts and proceedings of the political, military, and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion within the State of Virginia against the authority of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher, and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military, or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under Jeff. Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates, or under any pretended political, military, or civil commission, or authority issued by them or either of them, since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Second, That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third, That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, without delay, to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found, residents of the districts, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth, That the Postmaster General shall proceed to establish post-offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said States, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth, That the District Judge of said district proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters civil and criminal within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth, That the Secretary of War assign such Assistant Provost Marshal General, and such Provost Marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

Seventh, The Secretary of the Navy will take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Eighth, The Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

Ninth, That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration

of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,  
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

### The Assassination in England.

The commercial intelligence by the Hibernian is of the greatest interest. It has been looked for with much solicitude. The great events of April have produced the most profound sensation in Europe; and yet the effect in financial circles is not so great as was generally anticipated in Wall Street. The five-twenties, which advanced on the intelligence of Lee's surrender to 69, fell the next day to 65, and on the assassination of President Lincoln becoming known, to 60. A fall of ten per cent, was anticipated. Erie shares fell only two per cent, from the price before the news, closing at forty-six. This unlooked-for steadiness must have a very favorable effect here, and must have been followed by a recovery abroad as soon as later intelligence from us should have reached England. The surrender of Johnston, the fall of Mobile, the steadiness of our people under the great calamity, the rapid and sweeping reduction of the army and navy, the resumption of active trade, the hearty support, accorded to President Johnson, the large subscriptions to the national securities, will all tend to restore confidence in Europe.

There is another fact, philosophical in its character, which promises greater results than all the rest. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln appears to have roused all the better feelings of the British heart. Loyalty to the sovereign is a principle deeply rooted in the British nature, and the violence that was done our late chief magistrate is quite likely to destroy the last vestige of sympathy with the South in England. Mr. Mason may deny any knowledge of, or complicity with, the assassin in vain; he will be believed, but he will be shunned as being a very bad company. In the ardor of John Bull's heart, seeing how bravely we have met the terrible shock, he will come to our support, politically and financially, with a new born zeal, and declare that, next to himself, Brother Jonathan is the best fellow alive, and his promise to pay about as good as consols.

The public expressions of horror and grief in England caused by Mr. Lincoln's assassination will be grateful to our grief-stricken, heroic people, and from the grave of our late President may spring anew that justice and good feeling which had grown with a half century of peaceful intercourse.—World.

From the Philadelphia North American.

### The Past, the Present, and the Future.

At the outset of the war some very simple claims presented themselves to the National Government, of which the chief were:

1. To collect the customs at the Southern ports.
2. To repossess the United States forts, postoffices, custom-houses, navy-yards and arsenals.

These were the original demands of men who were slow in making up their minds to the great work of subjugation. In the next stage of our progress we aimed at—

1. The recovery of the control of the Mississippi river.
2. The possession and control of the Southern seaboard.
3. The retention of the whole of our territorial domain.

Here was a transition from limited to extended views. The powers of the National Government were beginning to be more clearly understood, and it was seen to be by no means the weak affair it had been supposed. At length, however, all parties in the loyal States agreed that the war must have one distinct object—the restoration of the Union; that to accomplish that, the rebellion must be crushed by force, States invaded, martial law established, and rebellious governments overthrown. This was a great stride forward, for now the war became in reality one of subjugation. Toward each of these various aims much was done. We blockaded the coast, repossessed the forts, &c., recovered the Mississippi, held the Territories, and restored sundry States to the Union. But still the war went on, and, as it proceeded, it again enlarged its scope. It involved the fate of slavery and the complete supremacy of the National Government over all local authority. At last our trial is complete. We have crushed the rebellion, annihilated slavery, vindicated the national sovereignty, and are masters of the situation.

### How England Treats Vanquished Rebels.

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, in the Philadelphia Press, makes the following pertinent reply to the gratuitous advice given by some English journals in relation to our treatment of conquered rebels:

When the English journals accuse us of crushing the rebellion by savage means, and of intending "to hold the Southern people in bondage," and when they urge prudence and forbearance, do they think us as blood-thirsty as their nation has proved itself? Can they suppose that our President could fall as low as their monarch, that we would ever so sink as to repeat the infamy of Glencoe? The English disarmed the Highlanders for rebellion; they carried fire and sword to the hearthstones of the rebels; they fomented clan feuds and domestic treachery, to assist in their bloody work.

Fare it from us to follow in their footsteps! India is too dark a page to dwell upon. We turn from it with horror. But what has been the history of English rule in Ireland? From epoch to epoch, and from year to year, how has that hopeless island been conciliated? Tone escaped execution in the last century by suicide, and Emmet met execution in this. Death, expatriation, banishment to the opprobrium of a penal colony, has been England's method of pacification to her own rebels. America has offered a refuge to her victims and a home to her oppressed, but will never seek to repeat the long story of her atrocities. When she punishes rebels against her authority they will be, unlike Emmet, Tone, and his compatriots, rebels also against humanity and freedom.

REDUCING EXPENSES.—The people of the United States will not soon forget the alacrity with which Gen. Meigs, of the Quartermaster's Department, immediately subsequent to the surrender of Gen. Lee and the evacuation of Richmond, hastened to the

reduction of the Federal expenses. This involved not only the disbanding of a large portion of our army by order of Gen. Grant, but as well the relieving of a host of Government employees in the departments heretofore necessary for the furnishing of supplies to the troops. Beginning at Washington, he has already set afoot hundreds at all the principal points, useful in the past, but now no longer needful in the actual transactions of the business of the department. The enormous amount of this retrenchment can only be known to those who are most intimate with the force required to carry on the receiving and shipping, and checking, and inspecting paraphernalia of the bureau. In our own city, during the past week, Division Inspector, Col. Geo. V. Rutherford, one of the most competent officers of the department, has been actively engaged sifting matters thoroughly with a view to retrenchment of the most rigid character. How far the work has been perfected will be discernable in a few days.—Cin. Times.

### Future Prosperity.

The New York Herald says: We judge, from what is already accomplished that even by the 1st of July next the extent of these reductions will be equal to five hundred millions a year clear gains. Next, from the able-bodied soldiers on both sides thrown into the productive employment of peace, our actual gains will be still greater. We may next look for the speedy bringing forward to market of at least two millions of bales of Southern cotton, the effect of which, in reducing the prices of cotton and other goods, and in strengthening the credit and currency will be so immense as to be felt in all financial and business operations in both hemispheres. Next, a new impulse of colonization and active development of wealth will give a new epoch of prosperity to our new mining States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, while at the same time a mighty current of emigration, from the North and from Europe, will set in to fill up the waste places and the inviting fields for free labor now offered in the South.

The prospect thus opening before us of a reign of peace, prosperity, material development, wealth and strength, is, indeed, magnificent. Take away a million of men from the work of consuming and destroying and transfer them to the work of building up and producing, in such a country as this, and the effect, to use a favorite comparison of President Johnson, will be as wonderful as any of the miraculous changes wrought by the magic lamp of Aladdin.

### Five Hundred Members of Parliament Dispensed With.

A strong effort will be made to supply the place of Mr. Cobden in Parliament, by electing John Stuart Mill, the highest authority in English political economy. Mr. Mill is a pupil of Bentham. He is now about sixty years of age, and is the mallet with which every liberal Englishman knocks you down, if you presume to differ with him on any subject whatever. John Stuart Mill says so, and so, or a quotation from any of his various writings, is supposed to be the end of argument. If he is elected from Westminster, there must be some arrangement made by which he can speak last, or there will be an end of all debates in Parliament, and no more volumes of Hansard will be needed. When I say last, I mean that he should not speak until all the others have said their say, for no one will venture to oppose so great an authority, and to add anything on the same side would be superfluous. For my part, I don't see the least use of the other five hundred and ninety odd members. With Mr. Mill in Parliament, they may as easily be dispensed with as all other books by those who accept the Koran. An infallible statesman does not need advice, and should not be bothered with opposition.—Cin. N. Y. Times.

### Wanton Destruction.

In a letter to the Baltimore American, dated at Norfolk, we find the following:

"On our arrival at Norfolk, we learned of the utter destruction of the long and costly bridge by which the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad crossed the Branch River, at Weldon. The destruction of the bridge was by order of the rebel General Baker, commanding there, and is believed to have been executed after intelligence had been received of the surrender of Johnston's army. Four of the best locomotives of the Wilmington Railroad were run on to the bridge, the structure fired, and both the bridge and locomotives were utterly destroyed. A more wicked, causeless and wanton act has not been committed during the war. The bridge was nearly 3,000 feet long, required four years for its construction, and cost \$150,000. The locomotives were worth \$100,000 more."

This is in perfect accord with the spirit of secession and treason. It began its work by the wanton destruction of property; and in many cases where the damage was greater to friend than foe. Gen. Baker's place is in Sing Sing or some similar institution.

### Truly a Great Country This.

A soldier in the 11th Ohio cavalry, now on duty in Idaho, originally of the Irish "persuasion," writes thus to a friend in this city:

"This line will be perfectly safe in the spring for emigration. This is the most wonderful country in the world. I was told a few days ago by an old gentleman residing at this post, that there was a volcano about thirty-five miles from here that threw showers of pork and beans and new potatoes, already cooked, and there is a stream of sugar house molasses as long as the Ohio river, and different other things too numerous to mention. I was told, also, that the miners north-east of California had to quit on account of the laborious work they had in digging through a silver shaft, four feet thick, before they got to the gold. If this is all true it must be a wonderful country."

Very good for one so near the spot of which he writes.

THE MOTIVE FOR MR. LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.—Bishop Potter, in an address to the clergy and laity of the diocese of New York, on Easter Eve, on the subject of President Lincoln's assassination, said:

"No one will allege that personal hostility had anything to do with it; for it is well known, and I think, generally admitted, that Mr. Lincoln had not a personal enemy in the world. He was murdered simply because he had done his duty in the great office to which he had been twice chosen by the free voice of his countrymen; because he was unexpressedly dear to the loyal heart of the American people; because he was honored, trusted and loved by the nation he had served so well; and because nothing but this was the motive which prompted that most unnatural, most appalling crime."

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, May 16.—Senate.—The Senate assembled at the Capitol, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Lt. Gov. Jacob. Upon the call of the roll but fifteen members answered to their names. No quorum being present, on motion of Mr. McHenry the Senate adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

House.—The House of Representatives met in their Hall and was called to order by the Speaker, Harrison Taylor, Esq. The Clerk announced, upon roll call, that only forty-one members were present. This not being a quorum, on motion of R. J. Browne, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, May 17.—Senate.—The roll was called and a quorum found to be present.

Mr. Fisk proposed a joint resolution that no business other than the case of Judge Bullitt be considered at the present session. Laid over under the rule. Mr. Grover had read, for information, a substitute prohibiting all local legislation—laid over under the rule. Mr. Bruner was granted leave to bring in a bill in regard to the organization of the State Militia. Mr. Whitaker offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report the unfinished business on hand at the time of taking the recess, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to finish such business; adopted. Mr. McHenry offered a resolution to inquire into the practicability of repealing or amending the Expiration act; also an act requiring certain officers and teachers of this Commonwealth to take an oath of office, and an act to amend sec. 9, chap. 47, Revised Statutes, title Husband and Wife; adopted.

House.—Mr. Alfred Allen moved that the counties be called so that the Representatives present could discharge their obligations to their constituents by presenting the business entrusted to them. The motion was adopted and the call made. Upwards of one hundred leaves and resolutions were offered. Mr. Bell moved a resolution that the representatives of the people of Kentucky take proper notice of the assassination of President Lincoln; adopted. Mr. Ray offered a resolution similar to the one offered by Mr. Fisk in the Senate; laid over under the rule. Mr. Alf. Allen introduced a resolution; in substance, that the special committee on Slavery, appointed at the last session, be instructed to bring in such bills as will reconcile existing laws to the present status of slavery in Kentucky; adopted.

### What is called "Glorious News."

In large, staring, displayed capitals, a little dirty, mulatto-looking, half-sheet newspaper from Alabama announces the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward as "glorious news." It is difficult to conceive of the debasement, as well as depravity, of a mind that could so regard that horrible crime. Yet, we apprehend, it is the essential spirit of the whole rebellion. It is seen in the treatment that our poor fellows have received in rebel prisons. History furnishes us with no parallel among civilized people. There is no doubt, whatever, that if the assassination had occurred before the fall of Richmond, it would have been gloated over by the papers and sham government of Jeff. Davis in the most malignant manner. Well it is for the rebels, and the name of humanity, too, that the damnable deed was not consummated until after the rebellion had been virtually quelled.—Indianapolis Gazette.

### Gen. Grant Abroad.

The deeds of Gen. Grant are so much more powerful than the words of those who speak in his praise, that it is hard to eulogize him. Yet the London Times pays him a noble and very beautiful tribute. "It is due to Gen. Grant," says the Times, "that his military abilities should be recognized and his success acknowledged. It was his army in the end which captured Richmond. He did fight it out on that line, as he pledged himself to do, not only all through the summer, but through the winter, and through the following spring. Often and often was he repulsed with dreadful losses, but he clung with unconquerable tenacity to his work and never once relaxed the grip which he had obtained. He forced his adversary into Richmond, and sat down before its ramparts with the resolution, which he has well maintained, that sooner or later the city should be his. It is true that he had the assistance of Sheridan, and that without that co-operation the final assault would probably not have been attempted. The hardest of the fighting, indeed, fell to Sheridan's share, and he seems to have displayed much of that genius which won him his so remarkable a victory in the Shenandoah Valley. But the whole work, substantially, was the work of Grant—and it was the work for which he had waited in patience and confidence through nearly twelve months of discouragement. He was the first General of the North, who refused to recognize defeat, and the reward of fortitude is his at last."—Cin. Times.

[From the Western Christian Advocate.

### A Reminiscence of Mr. Lincoln.

On the day of the receipt of the capitulation of Lee, as we learn from a friend intimate with the late President Lincoln, the Cabinet meeting was held an hour earlier than usual. Neither the President nor any member was able, for the time, to give utterance to his feelings. At the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln all dropped on their knees, and offered in silence and in tears, their humble and heartfelt acknowledgments to the Almighty, for the triumph He had granted to the National cause. The same day, in the afternoon, as we learn from the same source, the President was in a frame of mind peculiarly happy. To his wife he said: "The war is now about over; we have had a long and wearisome four years' siege, and we must travel a little this summer, and recruit. You must be without fuss or display. You must write Bob that he must come home and resign his Captaincy, and go to his books. Let him prepare to earn his living as I did, depending on his own hands and brains."

On the morning of the day of his death the kindred conversations were held as to the manner of spending a portion of the summer, and what disposition should be made of "Bob," and "Tad," as he used to call his two sons, Robert and Thaddeus.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents " " " " \$100 "	
Ten " " " " \$500 "	
20 " " " " \$1000 "	
\$1 " " " " \$5000 "	

### More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET, now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

### GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium.

### Free from Taxation.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent, per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

### Subscribe Quickly.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

### JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.  
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE  
First National Bank of Lexington.  
Lexington City National Bank of Lexington.  
Clark County National Bank of Winchester.  
May 12-3m.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.  
June 27, 1864-336-tw&wlv.

## PUBLIC SALE!

### Valuable Stock to be Sold.

State of Kentucky, Franklin Circuit Court.  
I. P. Fisher, plan'tiff,  
vs.  
Chas. S. Waller, &c., deff'ts.

In Equity.  
BY virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin, State of Kentucky, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on the fourth Monday in June, 1865—being the first day of the Circuit Court,

100 shares of stock in the Iowa Land Company, represented by Certificate No. 568.

Also, 2 1/2 shares of LaCrescent stock, represented by Certificate No. 73 and 74 of share No. 10; Certificate No. 25 and 26 of share No. 2; Certificate No. 29, 30, 31 and 32, of share No. 3; and Certificate No. 114 and 115, of share No. 6.

The sale will be to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers executing bond with approved security resident of the State of Kentucky. Said bond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds.

G. W







# G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
[April 7, 1862-tf.]

# V. T. CHAMBERS, FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-tf.

# J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-tf.

# LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

# HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-tf.

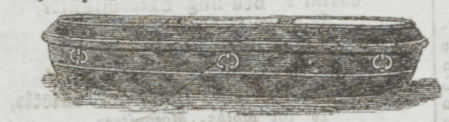
# BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-by.



# FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully attended to.  
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,  
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 26, 1863-wtly.

# L. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charge made for it.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-tf.

# Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Feb. 29, 1864-wtly.

DESCRIPTION.  
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair, rather tall, complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stagey or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.  
July 24, 1864-3m-5d.

# J. R. GRUNDY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 205 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-6m.

# Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Feb. 29, 1864-wtly.

# Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:15 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:35 P. M.  
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.  
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

ARRIVE  
Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington, 8:00 P. M.  
Lexington, 12:30 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M.  
Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:40 A. M.  
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Train.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
H. P. RANSOM,  
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-tf

# Diarrhoea AND FLUX! STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the value of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

# SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, April 24th, says that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50¢ per bottle.  
May 25, 1864-wtly-325.

# FAMILY DYE COLORS. Patented October 13, 1863.



For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

# A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package. For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by  
HOWE & STEVENS,  
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.  
Nov. 25, 1863-wtly.

# Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 2wtf.

# H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.  
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

# NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort.  
HAYING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, fresh light bread hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's old stand on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office.  
A. J. GRAHAM.

March 24, 1865-2w.

# PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,  
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,  
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.  
The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00  
Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?  
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

# LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER  
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at length been remedied by the establishment of a paper devoted to the maintenance of a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen, while the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion, and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received the prominence and prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 19th, 1864.

# TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.  
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

# Western Presbyterian, DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STEPHEN YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian church—the Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the peril through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as far as highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian church—its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel. It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its contents. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.  
The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of July. The names of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address,  
WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,  
Danville, Kentucky.

# Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z. Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiffs,  
vs.  
Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants.  
Petition in Equity.

By order of the Court at the February Term 1865, the cause has been referred to me to receive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L. Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors will file their claims with me at least twenty days before the June Term, 1865, proven as is required by law in case of claims against the estate of deceased persons.  
G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.  
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.  
March 28-wtly.

# Statement of the Condition OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.



# ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.  
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18  
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48  
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00  
Michigan Central R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00  
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00  
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00  
Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., [3d Mort.] Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,500 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00  
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00  
P. Ft. W. & G. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 57,000 00  
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R., Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 13,000 18,300 00  
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 36,000 39,140 00  
N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,900 00  
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,800 00  
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00  
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00  
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00  
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00  
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00  
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 56,000 00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 36,000 41,420 00  
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00  
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1853 & 1855] 6 per cent, annual interest, 80,000 65,400 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 81,750 00  
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 196,000 196,000 00  
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 182,500 191,625 00  
United States (5 per cent) Coupon Bonds 1852, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,350 00  
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,000 00  
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00  
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00  
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00  
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00  
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00  
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00  
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 31,000 34,720 00  
Indiana State Stock, 24 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 90,920 00  
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 21,200 00  
San Antonio Municipal Bonds, Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 22,239 50  
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00  
300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 30,000 33,600 00  
100 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 16,050 00  
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00  
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00  
36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00  
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,600 00  
100 Shares First National Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00  
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00  
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,500 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bk Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00  
500 Shares Bank of Hart'd Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,000 00  
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 53,650 00  
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00  
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k'g Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00  
140 Shares Et'na Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hartford, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,000 00  
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00  
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00  
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 11,800 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00  
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 47,600 00  
300 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bk, N. Y. City, 30,000 40,500 00  
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 38,000 00

800 Shares Butcher & Drovers Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	10,000	10,700 00
100 Shares City Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	10,000	15,000 00
200 Shares Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City,	20,000	22,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City,	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	30,000	33,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City,	10,000	13,500 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	21,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	30,000	34,200 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	10,000	10,200 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	40,000	48,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City,	41,000	44,690 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	27,000 00
300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City,	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	10,000	11,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City,	30,000	36,000 00
200 Shares Bk's North America S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	22,400 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	21,000 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	19,400 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City,	10,000	10,500 00
500 Shares Phenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City,	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City,	20,000	24,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. and Ind. Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City,	15,000	30,000 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,	10,000	10,000 00
Total assets of Company,	\$3,401,938 56	

LIABILITIES.  
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.  
Losses adjusted and due, None.  
Losses unadjusted, and not due, 5,478 50  
Losses unadjusted, and not due, waiting for further proofs, 122,625 02  
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c. 200 00  
Total liabilities, \$128,303 52

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of an actual ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Et'na Insurance Company.  
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.